

or the other, bring him up
among the slums and stenches of
the Chinese town flimsily
built as touchpaper!

then no help for this? Are we
our own Colony and on our own
law for the Chinese,
it's them so well to leave their
to come and live among us,
adopt our own style of building
uniform in every way to Euro-
peans of cleanliness. Why permit of
building daily both public and
private around them with the
inflammable material their houses
with, and driving away respect-
able Chinese from their houses

and, with the unsavouriness
of almost universal squalor they
from the highest to the lowest?
such the Colonial policy of Fran-
ce may be at fault, there is
we may always learn from them
advantage, and that is the almost ar-
bitrary in which they insist upon

foreign towns being built
with the characteristic
she mother country. "Le
plus fort" is a far more sui-
cide to go upon in this place,
"live and let live." The Chi-
nese own buildings in the Queen's
mostly men of wealth who can
afford to build better habitations
and do so immediately they were
it; nor would there be any great
in this rule, for it must eventual-
ly to that are long.

It must be said that the Praya is cer-
tainly great improvement to the best
town of Victoria; indeed it would
not perfect were it not for the vex-
ing inactivity of the Naval Authorities
to give up the sea frontage it
so pertinaciously about the Duck
however we understand that there
is one of liberal views and
induced by too long a residence in
climates. We shall then have an
a range of quays and carriage
all the way to East Point which no
will be carried on ere long past the

second question about the existence
Surveyor General appears to us rather
to answer; if there is one, why in
one of Heaven doesn't lie play closer
attention to the duties that necessarily
be upon him. There is one very im-
portant item which he is supposed to have
under his immediate control, and
the thorough drainage and cleanli-
ness of the town and its thoroughfares; such
as superficial drainage should be
run and yet what is our experience,
a stroll past the Murray Barracks,
gardens, and so on to the foot of
Hill?

each side of the road there is a
dark looking pestiferous stream
out from the Chinese houses which
is sufficient to breed fevers of the
malignant description; in the morn-
ing especially the stench is intolerable
risers who desire to "eat" a
mouthfuls of fresh air on the Race
or elsewhere, are obliged to canter or
past at the top of their speed, hold-
their noses for fear of being sickened,
their tubs wafting equally obnoxious
odors attack our olfactory nerves
sides, and yet there is no necessity
ever for all this, except that it al-
ways has been a Chinese custom from time
memorial.

There can be no excuse whatever urged
that proper drains being laid down any
in the town; on account of its being
easily built on the slope of a hill they
would always have sufficient fall into the
to prevent their being choked up at
time.

Let us trust in conclusion that the inflow
of new blood and rulers into the Co-
munity will tend somewhat by their ex-
ample and prouidence to dissipate the
misconceptions people have been
ing at home about the confirmed in-
ability of the Hong Kong climate.

The roads, upon which convict labour
alone seems generally to be applied, have
nevertheless been a source of considerable
expense. Their construction is not of the
firmest nature; possibly that may arise

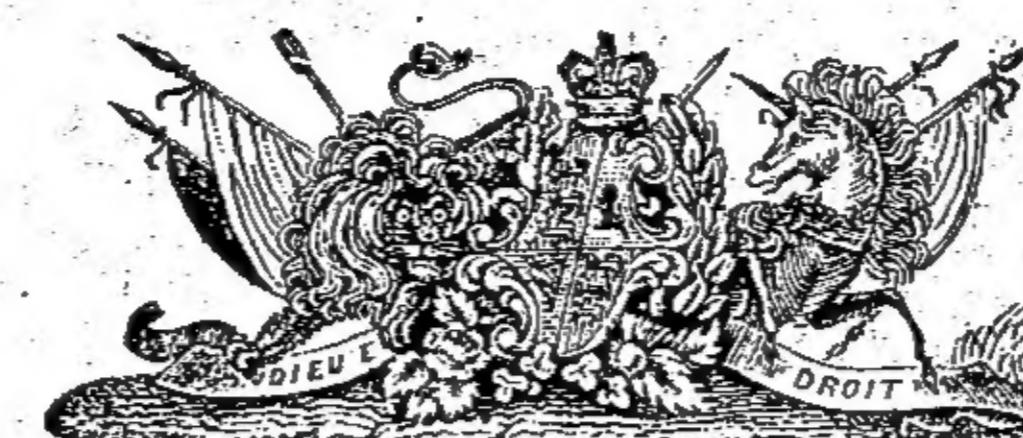
VOL. XXII. No. 1100.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

The China Mail.



BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 4th March, Mrs J. PATERSON
Tack of son.

MARRIAGES.

At St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 15th
March, by the Rev. John Wilson, Acting Colonial
Chaplain, John R. White, to Maria Reed, of Macao.

DEATHS.

Bled at Nantes (France) on the 3d January, 1866;
Eugene GARNET de CHAMPS, Captain in the 6th Regt.
of Dragoons, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and brother of
M. Henri du Chesne, French Consul at the port.

On the 16th January last, at 27th Gilmore Place,
Edinburgh, aged 83, Jessie, widow of W. Dunlop, late
master, on the 5th March, from Infestation of the lungs, Lower Banks 2, of the Shanghai Medical
Hall, a native of Dervishpur.

On the 11th March, MARY LOUISE,
daughter of C. J. Bolton, aged six months and eleven
days.

At Macao, on the 11th instant, from the effects of
wounds received from the Coole Eniglants, Captain
E. Deval, of the French Barque Hong Kong.

At Birmingham, on the 1st January, 1866, the
Rev. Mr. G. L. Gillies, of Union Park Road,
Edinburgh, in the 40 year of her age.

On Board H.M.R.S. Mettupalayam, on the 9th of March, Da-
vid Barnes (Actor), A. S. Adventure, aged 19 years.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 12th
March, HANS PETERSEN.

THE installation of Sir RICHARD GRAVES
MACDONNELL as Governor of Hongkong, is

an event which has long been looked forward to with feelings of hope by the community, and the past week which has witnessed it may well be termed the most important in our local calendar. This appointment is calculated to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants of this Colony on many grounds, not the least of which is the fact of so long a period having elapsed since Hongkong has been ruled by a Governor of extensive experience elsewhere.

Africa, the West Indies and Nova Scotia have each contributed to give him an insight into the *desiderata* in dealing with races alien, but under our laws and regulations; and it may be fairly presumed that he will as successfully conduct the administration of this Colony as those of which he has hitherto been Governor.

The inauguration of a new administrative head, whether it be that of King, Viceroy or Colonial Governor, is almost invariably marked by grand discoveries on the part of the governed. We do not mean to imply that they discover the existence of abuses, but rather that they wish to bring them forward, and if possible get them reformed. Many things which have hitherto been borne with, partly from a dislike to create personal opposition, partly from a disinclination to get the name of being needlessly officious, are, under such circumstances, brought under discussion, more especially if the new ruler be credited with a desire to afford all reasonable facilities for such proceedings.

That Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL will before long become perfectly aware of the many subjects requiring grave consideration, as to revision and new regulations, need hardly be doubted. It may nevertheless interest our readers to give a *précis* of some of the more important matters concerning which the public are greatly interested, as to the measures which will be pursued under the new regime; so that taking the present date as a stand point, people may be enabled at any future time to refer to a statement of the present condition of affairs, should they wish to ascertain what changes have taken place.

The subject which most naturally comes first in order as affecting our individual comfort, is the sanitary condition of Hongkong as modified or otherwise by the acts of the Surveyor General's department. The present condition of the drains, many of which have never been opened, and which from the defective supply of water, it seems impossible to flush, calls for immediate investigation. Should they continue in their present state, which is disgustingly offensive to the olfactory organs, they will not only be a public nuisance, but will probably go far to encourage Cholera, Fever, and other diseases to take up their residence in Hongkong during the summer months. The waterworks are frequently unable to deliver the requisite quantity of water on account of the reservoirs being too small, a large quantity being wasted when not required; there is none on hand when wanted; while for one of the most important uses to which water can be applied—that of flushing the drains—the reservoirs are wholly useless.

The roads, upon which convict labour alone seems generally to be applied, have nevertheless been a source of considerable expense. Their construction is not of the firmest nature; possibly that may arise

from the peculiar nature of the materials employed, but it seems desirable that endeavours should be made to construct them of sufficient solidity to resist the annual rains.

The question of police organization is yet unsettled. That the Indians employed do not come up to the necessary standard of efficiency is admitted by the officers of the force themselves. A large sum of money has been spent to house them in a somewhat ambitious way, while the personnel of the Corps, which, as it involves the protection of life and property in the Colony, is by far the most important consideration respecting police, has been somewhat neglected. The Colony of Hongkong has gained so world-wide and enviable a reputation as the resort of Pirates, that we may expect to see stringent measures put in force for their suppression. The necessity of the Chinese population being placed under stringent regulations is daily becoming more manifest; at the present moment it is not safe for an individual to walk the streets at night without weapons, or for a small ship to leave the harbor unless well manned and armed—a state of affairs which sufficiently evinces the necessity for a complete reorganization of our arrangements for the prevention of crime.

The registration of the native servants has long been a desideratum, and we fully believe that were the opinion of all European residents to be taken on the matter, they would almost unanimously support the introduction of such a system. The insecurity at present prevailing is justly charged on the want of any efficient check upon or guarantees for the natives employed.

The fact of a certain limit having been reached in the revenue derivable from land sold will probably render some alterations in the present system of taxation necessary; while receipts derivable from that source will greatly depend on the method pursued in their collection. That grave complaints are constantly being made against the existing system is undoubted and some modification of the present regulations is imperatively necessary. Some time since a Commission was appointed to enquire in the subject, but the report furnished by them to the Government has not been made public.

The above are a few of the subjects which occur to us as those in which we may reasonably hope to see improvement, made under an energetic administration. May the event justify our hopes.

A REPORT which has gaigned ground in the North of China respecting an Embassy which it is stated will shortly proceed from China to Europe calls for some remark beyond being merely announced in our columns of news. If true which we can hardly believe, it is an event calculated to affect in a powerful manner, the whole course of our future relations with China, and will very probably do more to break-down the barriers of traditional Chinese exclusiveness than anything which has as yet been effected by the efforts of Western diplomats or the force by which they were supported. It is difficult to conceive that a government which but seven years ago was issuing proclamations, in which natives of the west were spoken of in terms more abusive than any other nation had for centuries indulged in when alluding to its foes, should now be intending to despatch messengers to Europe, no longer as the representatives of a people which expects mankind to acknowledge its emperor as the light of the world, but one willing to learn from what it has been taught by experience in the superior grade of civilization reached by those whom it but lately so despised.

On the assumption that the news is true it is a matter of supreme importance to residents in China. It is to be hoped that the greatest care will be exercised by our representative in selecting one or more qualified gentlemen to accompany the mission to England. It is said that Mr WADE and Mr HART will both proceed to England; but some one else is wanted, who, without possessing the official responsibility which would necessarily attach to these gentlemen, would as possessing a thoroughly competent knowledge of the language and customs of the Chinese, be able to interest them in and inform them respecting the numerous and by no means unimportant differences which distinguish the daily and inner life of the West from that of China; to accompany them in their minor visits and be

able to lead them a little more behind scenes than the opportunities afforded by a visit for state purposes only would permit; and at the same time exercise a constant and powerful check on that absurd spirit of credulity and curiosity on the part of our own countrymen which led to a coolie being honoured at the Great Exhibition as a noble on the ground that "some one" had called him a "Mandarin." It is on this latter point that we apprehend the most danger from, and most unsatisfactory results of the proposed mission. The people of our own and other Western countries are so prone to "Lionise" anything strange which visits their shores that it is much to be feared that the officials sent will return with an inflated notion of their own importance, instead of having learnt that there are others in the world who can bear favourable comparison with the inhabitants of the middle Kingdom.

It must be observed, however, that there is at present no certain ground for believing in the truth of the report as now circulated. From private sources we are given to understand that the so-called "embassy" or "mission" is to be despatched in a way which would at once deprive it of the high official character claimed for it by the Shanghai papers. The scheme originally proposed was at all events of a much less extensive character whatever the present intention of the Chinese Government may be. It appears that Mr Hart suggested that some intelligent official of sufficiently high rank and character to make their opinions of weight should accompany him to England in charge of the pupils now studying European languages at Peking. The latest private letters from the North stated that Mr Hart's proposition had been approved of by the Tsung-liyamen or Board of Foreign Affairs, and that certain officers had been selected and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England in a short time. We are therefore inclined to believe that this is the true account, but should he glad to find ourselves mistaken.

It is worthy of remark that the pupils under instruction at Peking are all of them from a very low class of the community. This as regards their prospects of advancement in the Government service is of but small importance, but it strikes us that a better guarantee for the success of the attempt to secure good trustworthy interpreters would have been obtained had the allied representatives insisted when they had the power, on a selection being made from the children of men occupying well known important official posts, instead of those of which we defined. Secondly that objectionable practices in the way of gross untidiness, a want of sufficient knowledge of English or any other language, an intrusive interference with secular matters with which they had no concern, and a defiance of Treaty regulations, characterized certain specimens of the class. Thirdly, that it was necessary for missionaries to possess a capability of securing the outward respect at least of the Europeans with whom they were brought into contact; and finally we expressed a hope that the missionary societies would take great pains in the selection of the men they send out.

"CHINA" commences his reply by stating that "hostility to missionary operations is no new element in journalism." This hardly bears on the point at issue, as we expressed ourselves favourable to missionary work, but hostile to the quacks to be found among the missionaries in China. He then shows his knowledge of history by a slight sketch of the Moravian and West Indian missions, some rather discursive remarks relative to India, New Zealand and Captain Cook, and having touched at California, finally returns to China and begins to talk about the Editor of the *Evening Mail*.

Now it must be born in mind that the primary question at issue is:—Are there or are there not missionaries in China who do not come up to the proper standard of qualifications and acquirement? So that the paragraphs we have noticed, do not seem to have much to do with the matter. However "pitiful" and we shall doubtless find out the meaning in time.

The charge against the missionaries, whose business it is to have a good knowledge of their own language and literature, a good acquaintance with theology, and a thorough command of Chinese before attempting to preach to the people in a dialect so liable to cause mistakes by the speaker, (on account of the difficulties presented by the tones, the slightest mispronunciation frequently making utter nonsense,)—is disposed of (?) in the following way:

"We would even go further, and call upon the Editor to write us (without appeal to a Dictionary) a letter in a single language besides his own; or to write down the symbols of the 63 elements without reference to a book; or we shall be happy to examine him in international law, or treatise which establish precedents for the guidance of the nations of the West. Let him, who accuses others of ignorance, merely pass an examination on Chinese affairs, and we are sure he will run with us across the glaziers of the Himalayas and slip us in future along the Electro Telegraph through the inhospitable regions of the west until we are lost in our own bewilderment and wonder what has become of us."

So that supposing an *Editor* not to have an acquaintance with five subjects which it

is not his business to know, he has no right, according to the logical correspondent under notice, to find fault with missionaries who do not know two things which it is their business to know. The kind offer to examine us in various points must be declined, as the examination would be so terribly puzzling if it in any way resembled the composition we are reviewing. We resist the chance of becoming personal, relative to our own acquirements, but would remark that to challenge us to write even Hebrew, would not disprove the fact of missionaries being untidy, or wanting in knowledge of theology and Chinese.

"The next paragraph must be quoted at length as it contains a statement which we are surprised to find that our acute correspondent has enunciated; it runs as follows:—

"Returning to the dresses of the missionaries, we acknowledge, that there are some who do not appear as others would have them, but what has to do with their usefulness? The Chinese are too much of peacocke, and more prone to imitate extravagance than virtue. We do not believe there is a single Chinaman who is as clean as the dirtiest missionary, and as there is not a native who is perfectly free from vermin, there is not a single missionary who is suffering from that curse of Paganism. (*Vide* Xel's voyage to Calcutta.) The missionary who, single minded and devoted to his cause, sits among the natives, differing little from them in the quality of his dress, is the happiest of all, and does more good than the "touch-me-not" models of the Editor of the *Evening Mail*."

To the first question, "What has that to do with their usefulness?" we reply—a good deal. We have ourselves heard the Chinese notice the shabbiness of various missionaries they have met, in contrast to the merchants and others at the same place. Want of respect necessarily induces want of influence.

To call a Chinaman a 'peacock' is really too bad for if there is any title undeserved by them it is this; their fault not being as a rule a tendency to overdress. The fact of "CHINA" believing that there is not a single Chinaman as clean as the dirtiest missionary will convey to the minds of all who have any acquaintance with high caste Chinese what amount of knowledge

they writer possesses of the subject on which he treats. It is evident that he has never seen or at least associated with Chinese who occupy the same social position in China as the Clergy do in England. We emphatically contradict from personal experience, the assertion thus put forth.

We now come to the sore point of all.

"CHINA" says:—

"With regard to extraction we would ask the Editor of the *Evening Mail* to point out a single missionary who is of a dishonorable extraction."

Luther's father was a miner and we are sure that General Grant and President Johnson were by birth neither a Count a Baron nor an Honorable, and yet their position in society will bear comparison with an Editor of the E. M. We have heard of a man preaching whose diction, action, gesticulation and delivery attracted a large audience of educated people; and he had been a chimney-sweeper. We have seen others who have written excellent works and yet failed in their delivery. We have seen men of the English nobility who were clumsy awkward in their social intercourse."

Now in the first place the term dishonorable origin has not been made use of by us at all since the discussion on this matter commenced. The intellectual chimney-sweep he cites (supposing him to have been born in rather dark social circle) would most decidedly be termed "a person of low origin" which was the phrase we made use of. We also stated that if a man had raised himself to the average level of intellectual and educated men, we should be the last to make rude enquiries about his papa—President Johnson though a clever and able man is also a person of low origin, and if his present position will bear comparison with an Editor of the *Evening Mail* we can only say that (putting "CHINA's" bad grammar aside) so much the better for the said Editor. But speaking seriously, what possible good is gained to the cause he defends by the fact of "CHINA" comparing General Grant, President Johnson and an intellectual chimney sweep to our humble selves? Our strictures were made upon "several of the missionaries in China" and our social position has nothing whatever to do with the question. If our statement is founded upon fact, it is true whether we are noble or plebian; "novices in China" or old residents; if false let it be disproved in a dispassionate manner without indulging in personal remarks which can only make both us and the public laugh. It was moreover needless to add the remark about the En-

glish nobility, as we can easily imagine that the members of it whom "CHINA" has associated with, were as he states. We regret that similar fortune has not befallen ourselves, as we should then be able to endorse his statement.

To the next paragraph we would request the special attention of our readers. It is such an unexpected testimony of the truth of our remarks that it has fairly astonished us:—

"And as to the missionary of whom the Editor draws a picture and whom he holds forward as a model specimen of that class of men, we are sorry to say, that the same person was dismissed by his society more than 12 years ago. He is, so far as we know, the only missionary of those who came out to China, who was dismissed for reasons which we need not explain here. This fact must have been known to the Editor, or he must have been aware that the person has no intercourse with the other missionaries; though we are not aware that at this moment he does anything but what is good and Christian. The Editor of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail* speaks of the missionaries in the plural number. Being challenged he comes out with a picture of one who has ceased to be a missionary. We leave it to the public to decide, whether or not this is fair play. It only reminds us of some mistaken notion of certain individuals who think it fashionable to write against the missionaries. The defence of the *Evening Mail*

The indefatigable Dr. Rennie has followed up his "Peking and the Pequines," with another work on Bhutan and the war there. It is not so gossipping as his books on China; but, in a proportionate degree, it is uninteresting. Indeed it is very dull, being chiefly a compilation from published official reports, especially from that of the Honourable Ashley Eden, together with a few scanty experiences and not very brilliant lucubrations of the Doctor's own. His work on Peking, however, has received great praise. It seems that the insults which Mr. Eden had to complain of from the Bhutan Durbar was having his hair pulled and his face rubbed with a species of dough. He was also compelled to sign a treaty, which it was beyond his power to grant, in order to escape alive and to save the remainder of the mission.

An immense deal of excitement has been caused in London during last fortnight by the publication of two documents, the one of these being a report of the trial of Mr. Gordon who was hanged in Jamaica; and the other, an account of a night in Lambeth workshop by a "casual pauper," a literary man, who disguised himself in rage for the purpose of really observing the treatment and habits of the workshop poor.

The report of Mr. Gordon's trial is a most damning document not for him but for his judges and for Governor Eyre. In a former letter I mentioned some facts of Gordon's life reflecting high credit upon him, and called attention to the evident illegality of his trial and conviction. Now, almost everyone, except young naval and military officers, agreed that the evidence on which he was hung would not have justified the hanging of a cat. It is not only papers like the *Daily News* and the *Morning Star*, which from the first have written strongly against his execution and the conduct of the Jamaican authorities that now left up their hands in holy horror at Gordon's ridiculous trial and illegal execution. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, for instance, which has sought from the first to be impartial in this matter, and which represents, very much the opinions of the more intelligent portion of the higher classes, came out very strongly on the subject last night, asserting that the evidence produced would not have justified an English magistrate in committing a prisoner for trial for larceny, and that upon such evidence as Gordon was convicted and executed he might have been found guilty of having caused the massacres of Cawnpore and Delhi. Finally it would be asserted that unless the whole aspect of the case should undergo an unexpected change, it would be necessary that some serious punishment should fall upon the persons responsible for it, in order to save the honour and prestige of the character of England. Even the *Times*, which has backed up Governor Eyre and the Jamaican planters, is compelled to say, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that, if there be nothing more forthcoming than has been reported, there was no sufficient proof of Gordon's guilt. It requires no legal knowledge to judge this question. Any one of sound ordinary common sense, who looks at the report of the trial will see that it was a perfect farce, for which, in the circumstances, there was not a shadow of excuse.

The "casual pauper"—whoever he may be—has made himself the talk of all London: and his three papers, which originally appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, describing the awful night he spent in Lambeth workshop, have been sold in enormous numbers both in their shilling and in their penny editions. One report sets down as his case as Mr. Anthony Trollope—but a bold-headed gentleman, fat, fair and fifty would have very great difficulty in passing himself off as a pauper besides having very little capacity or inclination for such work. Another report sets him down as Mr. Leslie Stephen the great man of the Alpine Club, and yet a third of the miseries of the Queen has just been confined with another young prince.

The President of the United States has his work to do, and rough work too, his mission will not pull together or with him, and said that his object is to be entirely succeeded, with the exception of two others, Mr. Adams to be replaced in London by Mr. Stanton of all men in the world, and a series of other changes. A report has been presented to the Senate by the President on the question of Mr. Davis' trial, recommending the adjournment of the trial of the ex-president and the other prisoners until the civil authority is competently re-established in the states in which the crimes charged against the accused were committed. If the correspondence from New York is to be trusted, the American government has threatened France with war unless she withdraws her troops from Mexico, and declares, further, that under no circumstances will the government of Washington recognize the Emperor Maximilian. A strange resolution has been adopted in congress; it will be remembered that the Emperor Maximilian gave the title of Prince to a grandson of the former Emperor Iturbide, the mother of this child, it appears, now accuses the Emperor of having kidnapped her son—the Emperor having kidnapped the President's son, who is said to be the son of the ex-president and the other prisoners until the civil authority is competently re-established in the states in which the crimes charged against the accused were committed.

"The S. S. Japan," remains unsold, and is to sail probably for Shanghai.

"The Japanese are to make a race-course here for Europeans, at the extreme head of the bay, and a broad road to it from the European settlement, with a bridge connecting the upper end of the European settlement with Decima. The new road will run through Decima, and then skirt the outside of the Kowloon River and Hongkong with regard to the operations of the coolie kidnappers."

The great event of the fortnight has been the arrival of the new Governor. His address is being sworn in, and the manner in which he has expressed his determination to take vigorous measures to redress the wrongs of the people, and to give effect to the demands of the Chinese, which have been submitted to him.

"The Tycoon's partisans assert that Chou is desirous of yielding, but is opposed by his adherents. The third instalment of the indemnity money has been paid."

The description given of the casual of Lambeth workshop at night is horrible indeed, but you will see it probably at length in the *Overland* papers. I have no doubt it is within the truth. And these creatures it notices are the elite of the lower portion of the criminal classes and of the very poor. There is a lower depth, an order of beings—I can scarcely call them human—that are too far sunk, too hideous even to show themselves in work houses. God knows where these creatures spend the day; but in certain crowded districts of this great Babylon they emerge out of their holes about two or three in the morning, with shape and appearance that make a civilized man shudder, as the Hindoo might on encountering a tiger, or the solitary Arab coming suddenly, among the tombs of Petra, upon a Ghoul or a Sheytan Jinn. These are the creatures that emerge into daylight only when a revolution is going on in a great city. The author of "Life in Normandy," met one of them—an old woman in Paris in 1848. She had a handkerchief filled with eyeballs, tongues and similar portions of the human body which she had cut, indiscriminately, from wounded soldiers and revolutionaries.

A. W.

From our LONDON Correspondent.

LONDON, 26th January, 1866.

Earl Russell has sketched out his reform bill, and presented it to the cabinet, and he has done more, he has declared that the Ministry will stand or fall by the said bill. This renders the existing session inevitable, and a short one at all impossible, for there is beyond question a very strong party against both reform and extension of the suffrage. We do not yet know the clauses of the new bill, but it is taken for granted that besides a lowering of the franchise, several social constitutions are doomed to extinction or supplementation. The signs out of doors certainly do not go far as to predict a defeat, but they are important enough to promise a fierce fight; looking at the subject from all points of view, the probability seems to be that the end will be a compromise, and a small move forward on the path of reform. Important deputations have waited on Earl Russell whose declarations apparently gave satisfaction to the parties present. There have also been important

meetings in Edinburgh and Dundee at which resolutions were passed demanding extension of the suffrage and redistribution of the seats which were declared to be less in proportion to the population and taxes paid in Scotland than in England or Ireland. I need scarcely add, however, that there is a very influential party in Scotland exposed to any lowering of the franchise, or even to touching the representative machinery.

Mr. Childers late Lord of the Admiralty has been appointed financial secretary of the Treasury, and has been replaced at the Admiralty by Mr. Fenwick member of the Cabinet. Mr. Childers with Mr. Gresham will form a strong support to Mr. Gladstone on commercial and financial questions; and he will have enough to do to defend the proposed reduction in the wine duties against the complaints of the brewers, maltsters and distillers.

The Fenian movement which has made itself especially ridiculous in America and brought down the ridicule of all the New York press upon its head causes considerable anxiety here and in Canada. There is no doubt that some of the rumours are unfounded and still more exaggerated, but the simple fact of mischief being still in hand is beyond doubt. More than three hundred pikes were seized in a shop in Dublin a few days since, besides a large quantity of percussion caps and materials for making them. Several people have been arrested in connection with the seizure of arms, and the Fenians have been seized in their possession and a printed proclamation calling upon the people of Ireland to rise against the government. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the government is regarding its premises; the city and country of Dublin were declared to be in a state of siege on the 16th instant, the force under Sir Hugh Rose has been largely re-inforced, and all means are being taken to prevent the possible and infamous intention of the Fenians taking effect. As regards Canada, it is declared that the Fenians are determined on attacking Quebec, but the reports are not to be trusted and there is no sign of any positive dred of such a thing in Canada. In fact no body anywhere looks upon the Fenian movement as based on any real political foundation, but all agree that the Fenians are creatures who are to be guarded against just as we protect ourselves from thieves, incendiaries and vagabonds of all classes and in all countries. Fenianism is a vagabond movement—a rising of the dregs of society that is very mischievous, very disgusting, and gives no measure of repression. In fact, of course will be the time for a trial, and it is hard to think that the wrongness that is being made there in trade and other matters should be arrested by the acts of these bands of rascals who have failed to prove to any one in Europe that they have a single provocation for their savage conduct.

There appears a fair chance of the unfortunate dispute between Spain and Chili being settled by the intervention of England and France, but the blockade of the Chilean coast has been marked by a very painful circumstance: a corvette belonging to Chili captured a small Spanish gunboat, and broke the blockade, when the occurrence was reported to the Spanish admiral on the station, Admiral Parada, he exhibited the most uncontrollable despair and nothing had any effect in calming him, he finally disgraced and committed suicide. The admiral was in the full vigour of life, and besides being an ornament to his profession had exhibited considerable diplomatic talent and had filled the office of minister of marine; it is sad to think that such a man should be cast aside in such a way, taken great pains to discover a favourable spot for the construction of a dock that should be of sufficient capacity to take in ships of the largest size that come here—and this purchased by him and not those received—from the Tycoon, which he cannot sell.

Kioto seems as undecided as ever—now leaning towards the Tycoon and now towards the hostile Daimios. The manner in which the Mikado to-day makes, "tomorrow amakes the Gorogoro and deposes high functionaries is beginning to excite much indignation among the loyal servants of the Tycoon.

We have to report that a great want, long felt in Yokohama, is about to be put in train for removal. We allude to the want of a Dock. Two of the foreign residents, whose trade led them to feel the necessity of such a thing, have taken great pains to discover a favourable spot for the construction of a dock that should be of sufficient capacity to take in ships of the largest size that come here—and this purchased by him and not those received—from the Tycoon, which he cannot sell.

We learn that an embezzlement has taken place on board another French Coolie ship the *Floré*. The following paragraph respecting it is from the *Evening Mail* of the 14th:

"We hear with regret that a fresh outrage has taken place on board one of the French coolie-ships named the *Floré* loading at Whampoa for Havana. A disturbance of the nature of which information has not reached us, broke out on board this vessel two or three days ago, and was quelled only by severe measures resulting in the death of at least one of the crew. Security is, as a master of course, so prevalent in these cases, that nothing more than a bare outline of facts is likely to reach the public; but we should be glad to know whether this attempted rising has any connection with the recent kidnapping of some Chinese labourers from the East River, of which a rumour has reached Hongkong. It has been reported that two heavily armed junks, in the guise of mandarin war-boats, with Portuguese on board, recently visited Shee-lung, and that a number of labourers were induced to go on board these by the pretext that a mandarin who was stated to be in command of the junks was engaging them to accompany him. No sooner had a number of victims been thus decoyed on-board than a number of junks from Canton, Canton, etc., arrived in the District, between the Kowloon River and Hongkong with regard to the operations of the coolie kidnappers."

NAGASAKI.

"The S. S. *Promise* was lately sold to the Japanese for Itz, 175,000. It is said that the buyer is Prince Roko whose place is opposite to the *Promise*.

"The S. S. *Japan*, remains unsold, and is to sail probably for Shanghai.

"The Japanese are to make a race-course here for Europeans, at the extreme head of the bay, and a broad road to it from the European settlement, with a bridge connecting the upper end of the European settlement with Decima. The new road will run through Decima, and then skirt the outside of the Kowloon River and Hongkong with regard to the operations of the coolie kidnappers."

The great event of the fortnight has been the arrival of the new Governor. His address is being sworn in, and the manner in which he has expressed his determination to take vigorous measures to redress the wrongs of the people, and to give effect to the demands of the Chinese, which have been submitted to him.

"The Tycoon's partisans assert that Chou is desirous of yielding, but is opposed by his adherents. The third instalment of the indemnity money has been paid."

The description given of the casual of Lambeth workshop at night is horrible indeed, but you will see it probably at length in the *Overland* papers. I have no doubt it is within the truth. And these creatures it notices are the elite of the lower portion of the criminal classes and of the very poor. There is a lower depth, an order of beings—I can scarcely call them human—that are too far sunk, too hideous even to show themselves in work houses. God knows where these creatures spend the day; but in certain crowded districts of this great Babylon they emerge out of their holes about two or three in the morning, with shape and appearance that make a civilized man shudder, as the Hindoo might on encountering a tiger, or the solitary Arab coming suddenly, among the tombs of Petra, upon a Ghoul or a Sheytan Jinn. These are the creatures that emerge into daylight only when a revolution is going on in a great city. The author of "Life in Normandy," met one of them—an old woman in Paris in 1848. She had a handkerchief filled with eyeballs, tongues and similar portions of the human body which she had cut, indiscriminately, from wounded soldiers and revolutionaries.

A. W.

The news from PEKING is in one sense of considerable importance if true. It is stated that a Mission is to be appointed to proceed to Europe, and said that the appointment of two others, Mr. Adams to be replaced in London by Mr. Stanton of all men in the world, and a series of other changes. A report has been presented to the Senate by the President on the question of Mr. Davis' trial, recommending the adjournment of the trial of the ex-president and the other prisoners until the civil authority is competently re-established in the states in which the crimes charged against the accused were committed. The accusers were committed. If the correspondence from New York is to be trusted, the American government has threatened France with war unless she withdraws her troops from Mexico, and declares, further, that under no circumstances will the government of Washington recognize the Emperor Maximilian. A strange resolution has been adopted in congress; it will be remembered that the Emperor Maximilian gave the title of Prince to a grandson of the former Emperor Iturbide, the mother of this child, it appears, now accuses the Emperor of having kidnapped her son—the Emperor having kidnapped the President's son, who is said to be the son of the ex-president and the other prisoners until the civil authority is competently re-established in the states in which the crimes charged against the accused were committed.

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A. W.

The news from SHANGHAI we learn the following items which we quote from the *Commercial Record*:

"The Taontai has recently addressed a dispatch to H. B. M., acting consul stating that the *Tsung Li Yamen* had with the concurrence of Sir Aleck, decided that in future, foreigners should not be allowed to travel on the river in foreign built boats. As no instructions had been received from Sir Aleck on the subject, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul expressed his opinion that the Taontai must be under some misapprehension."

"The Chinese have occupied public attention, among which we have to notice those of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, the China Fire Insurance Company, and the Shanghai Gas Company."

"It is under contemplation to make arrangements for the members of the Shanghai Club to lease the building from the shareholders, and a meeting is advertised for the 10th instant, to take this subject into consideration."

"The annual meeting of Land Renters will take place on the 9th instant. This meeting will be more than usually important, as the Draft of the new Land Regulations will be laid before it. The following gentlemen have been nominated for the new Council namely Messrs. Keswick, Probert, Coates, Howard, Stewart, Lavers, Duncanson, Hayes, Meint, and Davison."

"Shanghai has made another pledge in the way of a splendid step constructed expressly to carry the Indian mail founded in the Bay of Biscay, unfortunately the crew and passengers were rescued by the *Londoner*.

"We learn that a small native banker living in Fookien Road was arrested a few days since, on a

charge of passing counterfeit dollars. The dollars are coined in Canton, and it is hoped to discover the individuals by whose means they were imported.

From HANKOW the news is a little more satisfactory than heretofore. The *North-China Herald* says—

"The Nienchi excitement is steadily declining, although the insurgents recently distinguished themselves by tempting the Imperial General and a number of soldiers into an ambuscade where they were slaughtered without mercy. The party was a small one, sent out for the purpose of reconnoitring; but the reverse, although unimportant, is likely to have a depressing effect on the Imperial troops. There is likewise a report of an engagement to have taken place on the 19th ult., in which the Imperial forces drove back thirteen miles. It is not known what the result of this battle was, but it is believed that the rebels were practising with Congreve rockets. One of the rockets burst in the tube, and so severely injured the *Algiers*'s boatswain that he was standing by, that there at first appeared little or no hope of his recovery. He was, however, since rallied, thanks being in a great measure due to the ladies of Hankow who provided him with food defences which it is impossible to obtain on board ship. A distressing accident occurred while the crew of the gun boat *Algiers* were practising with Congreve rockets. One of the rockets burst in the tube, and so severely injured the *Algiers*'s boatswain that he was standing by, that there at first appeared little or no hope of his recovery. He was, however, since rallied, thanks being in a great measure due to the ladies of Hankow who provided him with food defences which it is impossible to obtain on board ship. A distressing accident occurred while the crew of the gun boat *Algiers* were practising with Congreve rockets. One of the rockets burst in the tube, and so severely injured the *Algiers*'s boatswain that he was standing by, that there at first appeared little or no hope of his recovery. 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There have been no fresh arrivals, now, or Kiukiang. We quote: Tis 28, Hishow, Tis. 19 to 22; 2 to 24. Settlements, 788 chs.; stocks, 2 chgs or 912 pds.

There appears no desire, on the part of the few settlements to decline at last prices; particular movements as follows:—Cape May, 2 chgs. Fuzhou, 27 to 30; 24 chgs. Shanghai packed at Tis. 18, is Fuzhou 26 to 30; half-chests, all Shanghai packed, Japan.

There is nothing important to report, trading, not reaching 200 bales purchases made lately show a fall of some 30' bales' to-day (7th part of Tis. 10 more, tending down); market is nearly cleared, the stock is 700 bales. The export is 84,339 bales, an increase of 8%.

1 and 2, None; N. 3, Tis. 590; N. 4, Tis. 570 to 585 per picul;

to 550. Yuen and Haimeen, these are merely nominal rates,

1, none; No. 2 Tis. 483 to 500 per picul; 460 to 475 per picul, N. 4 Tis.

No. 5, Tis. 410 to 420 per picul, sayings; none.

London 23 per ton, of 50 cubic

ft. 2 to 24 tons. The export is

1,000 bales.

Jones' Wharf for London, den Queen for Liverpool and Res-

on London Bank Bill 8 months.

Private Bills, 6/3d. On Bumby,

30/2d. On Cicutia, 3 days' sight

sayings; none.

On Hongkong 23 per ton, of 50

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James' Wharf for London,

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Private Bills, 6/3d.

On Bumby, 30/2d.

On Hongkong 23 per ton, of 50

cubic ft. 2 to 24 tons.

Anton, 18th March.

As dull we have only to report a few

Cotton at reduced prices Cotton and

have also declined. In the Metals

of Iron are advancing while Lead,

is also quoted at lower rates.

The Teameen still demand prices high-

quoted in our last impression, and we

believe that no business will be done

the new seasons Tea is exhibited

out 6 weeks time, & regards the Silk

and Opium for the interior would

be depart in a week or ten days.

Anton, 18th March.

ing the past fortnight has been very

the dealers doing nothing whatever, the

few induced purchasers to act with great

caution.

Yarn the demand remains small; for

there has been a moderate sale, but

they are very backward. For Grey

it is a good demand, supplies being

still remain dull; for Camlets the de-

mand rather lower.

The recent large deliveries have nearly

of Iron Nail Rod, For Hoop and

Nails. Lead in request at increased prices

trading sales at an advance on last

Sales and Quotations.

Nos. 16 to 24/ \$215 to 235; Nos.

31 to 32/ Nos. 38 to 42/ \$285 to 315.

20 bales.

Grey, 7 lbs., \$4.15 to 4.25; 8 to 81/

4.30; 81 to 9 lbs., \$3.10 to 5.40;

\$4.40 to 6.00 per picul; sales 7,800

picul, 52 to 55, need, \$2.20 to 4.40/ 64

25 to 5.50; 63/ 72 need, \$6.00 to

sales 3,700 piculs.

6 to 63 lbs., \$3.45 to 3.65; 7 to 73/

4.20; 8 to 82 lbs., \$4.30 to 4.73 per

60 piculs.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL, AT	FLAG & RIO.	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Mar 9	H. Kong.	Am. bk.	292	Schulde	Hamburg	Nov. 15	General	Siemens and Co
9	Fidlio	B. bk.	351	Edward	Saigon	Feb. 15	Rice	Chinese
9	Richard	F. br.	132	George	Saigon	Feb. 12	Order	
9	Jac. Langlo	B. br.	1255	Hoppe	Calcutta	Feb. 21	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co
9	Giengie.	B. br.	395	Petersen	Amoy	Mar. 6	Balast	Chinese
10	Meteo.	St. bk.	410	Kindt	Amoy	Mar. 6	Beans	Chinese
10	Friendship	B. str.	210	Pitman	Fuhchau, &c.	Mar. 7	General	D. Lapraik
10	Udney	B. str.	732	Cairns	Fuhchau, &c.	Mar. 7	General	S. N. Co.
10	Yesso	B. str.	180	Wrich	Singapore	Jan. 20	Rice	Wm. Pustad and Co
10	Iuchow	B. br.	250	Harman	Calcutta	Dec. 15	Guan	K. Schellhass and Co
10	New Grand.	B. br.	125	Reed	Singapore	Dec. 29	Rice	Chinese
10	Diamond.	B. br.	275	Green	Saigon	Feb. 18	"	Order
10	Flunder	B. br.	563	Taylor	Calcutta, &c.	Feb. 21	Opium	Gibb, Livingston & Co
10	Black Prince	B. sh.	750	Inglis	London	Nov. 30	General	Turner and Co
10	Carmedity	Sp. br.	230	LeRaby	Manila	Feb. 28	Rice	P. & O. S. N. Co.
10	Malesperteur	B. str.	700	Nusa	Manila	Mar. 4	General	S. N. Co.
10	Voltigeur	B. br.	858	May	Manila	Mar. 4	General	S. N. Co.
11	Ariadne	B. str.	110	Himmer	Saigon	Feb. 15	Rice	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
11	Orion	B. str.	710	Dundas	Calcutta, &c.	Feb. 6	Opium	Wm. Pustad and Co.
11	Oriana	B. br.	1200	Easley	Dombay	Feb. 15	Meats	P. & O. S. N. Co.
12	Hindusant	Fr. br.	454	Reed	Saigon	Feb. 17	Rice	Siemens and Co.
12	O. A. Eicard	St. br.	800	Lellez	Manila	Mar. 8	Meats	Spaniard, &c.
12	H. Duranty	Fr. br.	584	Prevost	Calao	Mar. 10	Balast	D. Lapraik
12	Prince Kung	St. br.	135	Brown	Takao	Mar. 10	Balast	Aidan Scott and Co.
12	San Lorenzo	Sp. br.	230	Brown	Manila	Feb. 18	Sugar	Reynolds and Co.
12	Per Ezeano	Da. tk.	310	Anderson	Singapore	"	Rice	Pasedag and Co.
24	Java	Sp. br.	203	Butron	Manila	"	General	Order
Mar 2	N. Constante	Da. br.	162	Trelles	Singapore	"	Rice	Pasedag and Co.

PASSENGERS.—For Ottawa, Sir R. and Lady McConnell, Lieut. Stewart, Baron Von Cellewitz, Herr Endicott and child, Messrs. Newton and Armstrong, Capt. T. G. F. Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, D. Thin, Messrs. Chophie, Campbell, Bavier and friends. For Yokohama, Mr. Clegg, M. P. Per Matapite, Messrs. F. A. Sarthe, S. Does and L. Beck. For Ezeano, Messrs. Manuel de Duena, Carlos, G. de la Forre, Gregorio Feria Arevalo, Jorge Navarro, Sisto Almeda Carlos and Civilio Almeda Carlos.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL, FROM	FLAG & RIO.	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Mar 9	H. Kong.	No. br.	204	Frederick	Saigon	Sundries	Oxford and Co.
9	Typhoon	No. br.	150	Poch	Saigon	"	Borneo Company
9	Malacca	B. br.	344	Merritts	Singapore	"	Captain
9	George Henry	Um. br.	214	Thomas	St. Thomas	"	Order
9	Madura	Um. br.	214	Steffens	Chesopea	"	
9	Denver Family	B. br.	360	Balleh	Taiwan	"	P. & C. Campise & Co.
9	Shooey Leen	B. br.	482	Map	Ningpo	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
11	Elise	Pr. br.	543	Lauritsen	Chesopea	"	Wm. Pustad and Co.
11	Edgar Ross	B. br.	1062	John Jones	Satton	"	Siemens and Co.
12	Patina	Sp. br.	800	Castro	Manila	"	Spanish Consul.
12	H. Hindley	B. sh.	1176	Loyal	Saigon	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
12	Singapore	B. br.	1200	Edmond	Shanghai	"	Meats
12	China	Bm. br.	742	Notler	Shanghai	"	Siemens and Co.
12	Yesso	B. br.	700	John Jones	Shanghai	"	Siemens and Co.
12	Usino	B. br.	288	Platt	Satton	"	Douglas Lapraik
12	Guadaloupe	As. br.	1802	Jayne	Shanghai	"	Siemens and Co.
13	Aticosa	Um. br.	575	Thys	Singapore	"	Dent and Co.
14	John Bright	B. br.	565	Getham	Singapore, &c.	"	Dent and Co.
14	Fruiter	Pr. br.	210	Martin	Passeiette	"	Pustad and Co.
14	Julia Ann	B. br.	450	Baker	Singapore	"	Pustad and Co.
15	Migrator	Em. br.	482	Leonard	Singapore	"	Reynolds and Co.
15	Paradies	Em. br.	262	Arno	Singapore	"	Reynolds and Co.
15	Dasbreak	B. br.	363	Rose	Saigon	"	Smith Kennedy & Co.
15	Mona	B. br.	842	Bourne	Manila	"	G. Livingston and Co.
15	Berode	B. br.	1700	Hazelwood	Singapore, &c.	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb 4	Macaco	Sp. br.	615	Gardique	Havana	Passenger	Order
4	Guadaloupe	Sp. br.	309	Demoro	Calao	"	Order
17	Catalina	Itab.	309	Watson	Bangkok	General	Tait and Co.
6	Zwyl Zebruder	Pr. br.	163	Sass	Bangkok	"	Pasedag and Co.

PASSENGERS.—Per Beroda—For Southampton.—Capt. Champion; Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. Denton; Mrs. Clark, J. P. Webster, T. Lawlor, E. Parker, F. Grind, J. Black, J. Cornford, Atkin, J. McKay. For Marsella—Capt. Sutherland, Capt. J. Baller; Messrs. W. A. Sturrock, N. Murton, E. A. Hitchcock, Fogram, and friends. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Leighfield; Messrs. Hamlin, S. G. Downs, and Ashton. For Singapore—Mr. B. A. Santos.

Shipping in China Waters.

HONGKONG.

G., on Pedder's Wharf.—IWC, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E., from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ARCHED.	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIO.	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DESPATCH
A. de Mackay	EC. Vaureave	Fr. br.	280	Mar. 5	Pustad and Co.	Shanghai	15th
Adu	W.C. Andrews	B. br.	700	Mar. 5	W. & J. S. N. Co.	"	
Alicia	W. C. Andrews	B. br.	236	Mar. 5	Scot and Co.	"	
Alma	W. C. Andrews	B. br.	344	Mar. 5	Scot and Co.	"	
Alma Longton	W. C. Harling	B. br.	643	Feb. 10	Oxford and Co.	"	
Ariadne	W. C. Minnemeyer	Bm. br.	273	Mar. 11	Pustad and Co.	"	
Armenian	K. Harris	B. br.	750	Oct. 2	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Mails	
Baroda	G. Calwood	B. br.	1200	Feb. 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	"	
Black Prince	EC. Ingalls	B. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Cambridge	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Cato	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Cavour	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Carl Ludwig	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Carmenita	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Chase	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Crow Eye	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Congo	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Congo	W. C. Alcock	Um. br.	180	Mar. 1	Deacon and Co.	"	
Daimant	W. C. Kruse	B. br.	182	Mar. 9	Chines	"	
D. A. Dicano	E. Telles	Sp. str.	703	Mar. 12	Spanish Consul	"	
Doris	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	316	Feb. 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Eifa	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	165	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Ephrem	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Eusebio	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Esmeralda	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Fa	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Felicida	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Fidelio	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Fidelio	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	"	
Fidelio	W. C. Stegmann	Fr. br.	208	Feb. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.		